

FROM THE SABBATH OF THE CONSTITUTION.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

In a former communication, we remarked that one method adopted by the high deep of ruling party, consisting of wealthy capitalists, and disappointed and ambitious politicians, to sustain and extend their system, was, by employing the numerous journalists in their service, to render editors, or to overawe, those editors who were the most zealous and the most efficient advocates of the rights and interests of the people, who are the victims to the cupidity and ambition, to the thirst for wealth and thirst for power, of this small, but well-organized and active body of men.

We are ready to admit that a vast proportion of the citizens of the Middle and Western States, who have countenanced what is called the Protecting System, have been influenced by patriotic motives, and that they will be ready to meet the Anti-Tariff men of the South, and the Free Trade men of the Eastern and Middle States, at some reasonable point, in which all the great sections of the country will acquiesce. This portion of the Tariff Party we call the *National Tariff Party*, and we are much mistaken if, at the proposed meeting at Philadelphia, a proper explanation of the views and wishes of the *National Tariff Party*, as compared with the *Free Trade Party*, does not result in an amicable arrangement, by which a reasonable protection shall be conceded to all branches of industry, manufacturing as well as agricultural, without sacrificing any of the great interests of the nation.

The other division of the Tariff Party may be truly termed the *Sectional Party*. Their object has been to establish the protecting principle, but, in the application of it, they have ever evinced a determination to confine it to few articles, and those chiefly manufactured in New England and some few counties of the Middle States. This small, but wealthy class of capitalists of the Eastern States, who are, in truth, the principal persons benefitted by extreme duties, have been, of late, reinforced by the sugar planters of Louisiana, who though less in number than five hundred estate holders, levy a tax of 150 per cent. on Muscovado sugar, amounting to near three millions of dollars. United with this efficient body of wealthy men, which may be termed the *Plutocracy* of the country, is that numerous class of idlers and politicians, which we call the *dead weight* of the nation, who are seeking to overthrow the Administration, not with a desire to fill their places with men of more elevated principles and disinterested views, but that they may occupy them themselves, and secure, by future acts of Congress, a still greater bounty on the interests of the incorporated manufacturers of New England, by reducing the duties on wool, oil, indigo, hemp, flax, and such other articles as are used in their fabrics, to the injury of the Middle and Western States, and, at the same time, to raise the duties on cottons and woollens, already three times as great as those imposed for the protection of the produce of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, and other Middle and Western States.

Between these two divisions of party, the National and Sectional Tariff Party, there is no community of interest, and if there ever was, the interests of the former have been grossly sacrificed to the ambition and selfishness of the latter: for instance, the incorporated manufacturers of New England, and some few towns in the Middle States, have protecting duties of 30 to 250 per cent. on cottons and woollens, which they supply to other parts of the Union to the extent of perhaps \$35,000,000; yet they complain of their insufficiency, and have held a Convention at New York, this season, for the purpose of asking for further protection. The number of persons interested in these branches of industry, and dependant on them, have been reckoned by Mr. Davis, Mr. Everett, Mr. Mallory, and other partisans and dependants of this wealthy class, at 100,000.

On the other hand, the hemp, flax, wool, and iron, of the Middle States, on which they receive a bounty from other States, do not exceed in amount \$10,000,000, and the protecting duties do not average even 50 per cent., while there are 3,000,000 of persons interested in their production; yet nearly the whole Delegation of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, and Rhode Island, the only States deriving much benefit from the extreme duties, opposed the additional duties granted by the Acts of 1824 and 1828 to these articles, and have been clamoring against their existence ever since the passage of that act.

With regard to the increased duty on wool, the New England party, during the discussion of the Act of 1828, voted against the increase as it now stands, nor could that part of the act have carried but for the aid of the Members from Virginia and other Southern States; and when it did pass, the increase in the service of the New

England party condemned, in the severest terms, the conduct of the National Tariff Party, headed, as it was at that time, by Mr. Ingham, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, and by whose exertions, aided by the Southern members, that duty was increased. For the truth of this statement, we would refer to the pages of Mr. Niles' Register, the organ of the "incorporated manufacturers" and their allies, those politicians who are striving to corrupt the Government. In the contest between the "incorporated manufacturers" and the wool growers, Mr. Niles' Register, in the wool duty, plainly evinced his attachment to the Sectional Party, and verily he has his reward. No men are more liberal, or perhaps we may say, more politic, than the manufacturing oligarchy, to men whom they have found fit instruments to circulate statements and doctrines, which they have too much pride themselves to acknowledge, though too little firmness of principle to refrain from patronizing, corrupted as they have been by profits seldom realized by honest industry.

Having thus defined the two great divisions of that party who are in favor of a Protecting System, viz: the citizens of the Middle and Western States, who would be content with moderate duties extended to all articles, and for the benefit of all interests, which we term the *National Tariff Party*, and the incorporated manufacturers of New England, and sugar planters of Louisiana, which we term the *Sectional Party*, who demand excessive duties on sugar, cotton and woollen goods, and low duties on all others, we shall proceed in our next to make some observations on the spirit of intolerance and persecution exhibited by the Sectional Tariff Party, through those vulgar and unprincipled agents whom they employ to impose upon the selfish, the ignorant, and unreflecting, a system of taxation more burdensome than was ever endured by an enlightened nation.

A FRIEND TO A NATIONAL TARIFF, AND AN ENEMY TO PERSECUTION.

FREE TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

FROM THE EASTERN ARGUMENT.

The grounds upon which the friends of "Free Trade and equal rights" are denounced as "the British Party," is simply this: Because they ask for that freedom of the ocean and the land, for which our forefathers so profusely poured out their blood and treasure. They ask only for equal protection to agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. They cannot discover the justice or the policy of Government's extending any degree of favoritism to either. If the natural tendency of the country's population is to agriculture and commerce, Government should not endeavor, by any enactment, to drive it into manufactures. TOWARDS MANUFACTURES the friends of Free Trade entertain no hostility whatever. They are glad to see them spring up and flourish upon their own bottom—that is, where the wants of consumers call them into existence. Let the three great branches of national industry remain unshackled, and the developments of society will plainly indicate in which capital and enterprise should be employed. It would be about as Quixotic an effort to attempt to regulate the ebbing and flowing of the tides of the ocean, as it is to seek to define the channel in to which the industry and enterprise of the country shall flow. The law of nature is the only standard that can be safely relied upon in either case. When Government seeks to thwart this law—in relation to the great branches of its industry—it legislates upon a fatal error in Political Economy. No better illustration could be asked of this proposition, than the history of our own Tariff Laws afford. The manufacturers themselves, it is true, have asked for increase of duties, in all instances where it has taken place, urging as a reason, that they might be thereby protected in their business. But what has been the consequence? Whenever the duties upon cotton and woollen fabrics have been increased, thousands have rushed forward, and rashly advanced their capital in manufacturing of the fabrics, on the false hopes held out by Government. Instead, therefore, of the increase of duties operating as a protection to the original manufacturers, who asked it, it has resulted to their injury, by inducing capitalists from other branches of industry, to become their competitors in manufacturing. Markets would be glutted. Sales could not be effected, to return the capital to the pocket of the manufacturer, and, as the inevitable result, his property must be knocked off under the Sheriff's hammer, to meet the notes which his business had compelled him to put into the market. This was the origin of those devastating scenes of bankruptcy and distress which blighted New England some three years ago—

such will ever be the result of Government's attempting to designate its policy into artificial and arbitrary, arbitrary, and capricious. The friends of Free Trade would respectfully ask Government to guard against the recurrence of such evils for the future—and they may well be proud of being called "the British Party of America," by all who oppose such inimitable principles.

FROM THE BALTIMORE KNIGHT.

The late insurrection. A few days after the intelligence was received in this City that the slaves of Southampton County, Va., had risen in rebellion against the whites, so confused were the accounts from that quarter, that we addressed a line to the Postmaster at Jerusalem, with a request that he would favor us with a particular statement of facts in relation to the insurrection. In answer to that letter the following reply was returned, which contained a more minute detail of the outrages perpetrated than we have yet seen:—

Post Office Jerusalem, Va.

Gentlemen.—Yours dated Raleigh, 28, August, came duly to hand. I would have answered your polite enquiries much sooner, but waited for correct information.

The insurrection commenced on Sunday, the 31st ult. at Joseph Travis's. Two of his negroes (Nat, calling himself General Jackson, and known in the neighborhood as a Methodist preacher, and one other named Mark, styling himself Captain Moore) were the leaders. They raised a ladder to the upper window at Travis's and massacred all the white family, consisting of 5 in number. Several more had collected by that time, and joined the marauders. They waited at that house for supper: broke open and destroyed every thing they could see, drank freely, and were detained in consequence of that two or three hours. The next house was Lathiel Francis's; there they murdered 1 man, and recruited their force. The next house was William Reese's: there they despatched two, 1 woman and 1 man; at the next, Mrs. Turner's, 1 man and 2 women; at Henry Bryant's, 1 man, 2 women & 1 child; at Catherine Whitehead's, 1 man, 5 women and 1 child; at Augustus F. Doyle's, himself alone; at Nathaniel Francis's, 1 man, 1 woman and 3 children; at Thos. Barrow's, 3 men; at Levi Waller's 2 women and 9 children; at William Williams's, 1 man, 1 woman and 3 children; at Jacob Williams's, 1 man, 1 woman & 3 children; at Caswell Worrell's, 1 woman & 1 child; at Robert Vaughan's, 2 women and 1 child—making in all, 65. They reached Mrs. Vaughan's about 3 o'clock, P. M. Monday evening. This house was the last at which they committed any murder; from there, they came to James Parker's, about 3 miles from Jerusalem. At that place, they met with the first resistance by the neighbors, and were severely cut to pieces by five or six whites. They there began to retreat, and some of them to desert their party. The leaders finding they could not succeed as expected, began to despair and lose confidence in each other. They however raised what force they could that evening and camped near De Lance Blount's in order to give him an attack before day, Tuesday morning. The doctor heard of it in time to rally 3 or 4 neighbors and prepare his own negroes to give them a hearty reception. The doctor was not disappointed, for a little before day they came, received seven fires from the doctor's company; upon which they immediately retreated, leaving two dead on the field and one prisoner. From that time they dispersed, and took to the woods, and were killed as they were met, without the ceremony of a trial. They increased from the commencement, as well as can be ascertained, to about 40. When then left Parker's their party began to desert very fast, and was so weakened on Tuesday morning, as to give over with little resistance. The scouting parties through the county have killed 23, without law as they were determined to show them no mercy. We have sentenced 14 to be hanged, and no doubt many more will be condemned, as our Court is sitting daily. Nat, the leader, has not as yet been overtaken, but he cannot elude justice much longer. We are now all quiet; the fright produced on the negroes of the different plantations, is great indeed, from seeing such a number of troops, so easily got together in so little a time. Too much praise cannot be given to the Executive of Virginia, for the prompt measures taken to afford us relief. We extend our grateful acknowledgments to the Volunteer Companies from Richmond, Norfolk, Isle of Wight, Surry, Sussex and Nansemond, and all others who so gallantly came to our relief. Nothing but energetic measures on the part of the whites, saved the inhabitants of our little village. Return our acknowledgments in your own language, to the quotas of our sister States, North-Carolina, and assure them that we are always ready to reciprocate their chivalrous conduct both in feelings and duty.

Your obedient servant,
T. TRIVANT.

North-Carolina Journal Office.

FAYETTEVILLE, SEP. 13, 1831.

As many highly exaggerated rumours, relative to an insurrection, among the slaves, in the counties of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen and New Hanover, have gone abroad, and have been most injudiciously published in some of the papers; We feel it to be due to the cause of truth to state that there has been no overt act of insurrection in either of the counties named, unless it be inferred from several negroes having been seen together in the lower part of Sampson county,—no outrage has been committed. That the rumour of the burning of Wilmington and the massacre of its inhabitants is false and wholly without any sort of foundation. It is true that a plot has been discovered, in which a considerable number of slaves are implicated; many of whom, have been arrested, and are now confined in jail; some have been severely punished, and two of the principal actors, have been shot. It is conjectured that the plot was very extensive, and had been in agitation for some years past, this we are not yet prepared to credit, so far as regards its extent, as yet we have no evidence to justify such a belief, we have no doubt from the circumstances detailed to us, that negroes, in the counties of Sampson, Duplin and New Hanover, were concerned as to their number in each, we are not able from any information we have to offer an opinion with any sort of accuracy. Though whatever may have been its extent, our friends at a distance may rest assured, that the utmost vigilance is exercised by the citizens, and every exertion used, to discover those concerned; and we can further assure the public, that at no period were our citizens better prepared to meet any exigency of the kind, than at present. Before we close this brief notice we cannot help saying that any allusion in the public Journals to excitement, of the kind, most generally have an injurious tendency; especially, when there is no other warrant for publication than common rumours, which are most generally viewed as synonymous with common lies—a little reflection we think, will convince our brethren of the impropriety of giving too ready an ear to such statements, especially when no good can arise from it, and much unnecessary alarm may be excited, and great injury done by their promulgation.

INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS.

The excitement produced a few months since, in the Southern country, by the discovery of several copies of the notorious "Walker Pamphlet," is doubtless still fresh in the recollection of most of our readers. Notwithstanding the pointed rebukes which the publishers of that inflammatory production received from many of the well disposed and reflecting part of our northern brethren, it appears that some misguided and deluded fanatics are still bent on exciting our colored population to scenes at which the heart sickens on the bare recital, and which instead of improving their moral or physical condition, cannot fail to overwhelm the actors in ruin, and curtail the privileges of all the others. Let them view the first fruits of their diabolical projects in the Southampton massacre, and pause—an awful retribution awaits them. Altered from a gentleman in Washington City, dated 29th ult. to the Postmaster at this place, says:—

"An incendiary paper, 'The Liberator,' is circulated openly among the free blacks of this city; and if you will search it is very probable you will find it among the slaves of your country. It is published in Boston or Philadelphia by a white man, with the avowed purpose of inciting rebellion in the South; and I am informed, it is to be carried through your country by secret agents, who are to come amongst you under the pretext of peddling, &c. Keep a sharp look out for these villains, and if you catch them, by all that is sacred you ought to barbacue them. Diffuse this information amongst whom it may concern."—*Turborough Free Press.*

GENERAL BERNARD.

We copy from the New York Standard of Saturday, the following correspondence between this illustrious individual and the President, on the subject of the retirement of the former from the military service of the United States. It will be read with interest by all who appreciate genius and science in their most exalted grades:

Washington City, 8th July, 1831.
To ANDREW JACKSON.
President of the United States.
Sir: In 1816, under the auspices of the illustrious Lafayette, I received, from

the people of the United States, the honor of serving as Engineer in the army. From that epoch to this day, I have been employed in the military organization of the frontiers, and in the planning of fortifications destined to their defence; have also been employed in the framing of projects relating to a general system of roads and canals throughout the Union, and on various other duties connected with military establishments and internal improvements.

The strong sympathy between the United States and my native land, has been to me a powerful incitement to perform my duties to the best of my ability. Should my humble services have repaid partially what I owe to my great people, which, on all occasions, has shown to me so much liberality and confidence, I remain conscious, that those services will secure to me an honorable place in the estimation of my countrymen in France.

Now, aware that the noble task to which I have been associated is completed within the agency assigned to me, and conscious that the present unsettled state of Europe, and the political independence of my native country, place me under the moral obligation to tender once more my humble services to France, I beg of you, most respectfully, to accept of my resignation.

The habits of my family, raised in this land of peace and happiness; my feelings of devotion to so many generous and hospitable friends; my sense of gratitude towards the members of the administration, render this determination most painful to me; but it is a sacrifice which I owe to the cause of this age of turmoil and political struggle. I find, however, a consolation in the hope that my motives will be generously appreciated by the statesman and the patriot, to whom they are most respectfully submitted.

Be so indulgent, sir, as to accept my thanks for the liberal patronage you have constantly bestowed upon me since my arrival in this land of freedom, and to believe in the sentiments of the unalterable gratitude of your most respectful servant.

S. BERNARD, Brig. Gen.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1831.

GENERAL.—Your letter is received tendering your resignation of the position which, fourteen years ago, your own well earned reputation, and the friendship of the most illustrious and beloved of the adopted sons of my country, were your passport. The knowledge of you afforded by your long residence among us, has justified the high expectations created by such an introduction; and it could not but be a cause of deep regret to the nation, that any circumstances should arise to deprive it of services so highly appreciated. That the regret is greatly lessened by the nature of the circumstances which impel you to this step, you understand us too well to doubt. You know how strong are our sympathies with every branch of the great family of man struggling for self government—how deep, with the noble people to whose generous and gallant spirit we were so greatly indebted in our own struggle for this inestimable right. Here as your observation has satisfied you, the "noble task" is done—our independence is beyond doubt or danger; and that six shocks which the cause may be destined to encounter in your native land, will only serve to prove that it rests there on an equally immovable base, is among the most cherished hopes of the people from which you are about to separate.

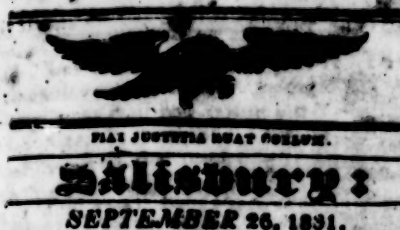
Rest assured, General, that your motives are understood and appreciated; release you from the service of my country, under the conviction that in conducting your family from this abode of liberty and peace, to one which the designs of providence may yet destine to be a theatre of strife and turmoil, you are actuated by that love of your native land which ever lives in a sound heart, and that affection for the great cause which characterizes the enlightened and uncorrupted minds of the age. With this assurance, accept for yourself and family, my best wishes for your safe return to the bosom of your country, and for the enjoyment of every happiness.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Simon Bernard.
Brigadier General in the service of the U. S.

Jerome Bonaparte, the Ex-King of Westphalia, now called the Prince de Montfort, is about to leave Rome for Leghorn, where a brie of his brother Joseph, the Ex-King of Spain, is waiting to convey him to the United States. The Prince of Montfort is packing up the greater part of the statues and other monuments of antiquity that enriched his residence of Placentia, near Fermo, in the marsh of Ancona, which he intends to take with him.

He has, however, sold to his brother Lucien, Prince of Canino, the fine statues found at Ruffinella; which was built upon the ruins of Cicero's celebrated villa of Tusculum. These antiquities will give an increased value to the museum of Lucien, so rich from the Etruscan vases found in the foundations of Veii, the ancient capital of Etruria.—*Courier des Etats-Unis.*



Those persons who signed a paper with the view of forming a company of slavery in this place are requested to meet at the Court House on Saturday the 1st day of October for the purpose of electing officers and organizing the company. Persons wishing to join the company can have the opportunity of doing so on that day.

We mention it as a fact highly creditable to the inhabitants of Rowan county, that not one single person was drunk, during the review on Saturday the 17th instant. We were never at a general muster here before without seeing more or less drunkenness. It is therefore no small satisfaction to us to be able to congratulate the friends of morality and temperance upon so rare and pleasing an occurrence. People begin to think upon this upon other subjects and that is all that is necessary to produce the destruction of that base of society—that monster, drunkenness.

THE RICHMOND WHIG AND MR. CALHOUN.

A writer in the Richmond Whig, whose productions are characterized by loss of that bragadocio bullying spirit which characterizes too frequently the productions of the Federal writers, has attempted a refutation of the doctrines so ably set forth in Mr. Calhoun's publication. The writer is a Federalist and of course he does not like the Republican notions of Mr. Calhoun. He has written a series of numbers all of which we have not before us—we will notice, however, a few of the most striking of his objections. He admits that the constitution is a compact of the States but denies their right of judging of the infractions of that compact. We scarcely expected to find any one bold enough to deny that principle in old Republican Virginia but we are astonished to see it denied by one professing to be a friend of State rights and admitting that the States formed the compact. Now the States could form a compact and then be incompetent to judge of the powers granted by that compact to the general government we cannot divine. If A B & C (all independent) were to enter into partnership and make D their agent or clerk, giving him certain powers over their stock who would be the judge of the extent of the powers granted to D—A B & C or D? Why surely A B & C. Just so with the States. The thirteen independent, sovereign States formed a compact, they gave to the general government certain powers under that compact and they surely should be the judges of the extent of those powers. If they are incapable of judging for themselves—if the people are incapable of coming to a right conclusion upon the meaning of the terms of an agreement which they entered into of their own free will and accord in God's name who are? Are seven men? Can they form a more correct opinion than twelve millions? We scarcely think any one would be bold enough to say so. Yet this writer does virtually hold up such a doctrine and in the same sentence almost, pretends to harp about majorities and to accuse Mr. Calhoun of being opposed to them! Shameful impudence! what a gross attempt at deception!

He next says that Mr. Jefferson was not a sponsor for the doctrines of Mr. Calhoun. We thought the references which had been given by Mr. Calhoun to the places in Mr. Jefferson's writings where he avows the identical doctrines for which Mr. Calhoun contends would have been a sufficient light to the writer to have satisfied him. We thought his knowledge of the history of parties ought to have satisfied him. We thought that the remembrance of the fact that Mr. Jefferson was elected President upon those very principles, ought to have satisfied him. But it seems he has not been satisfied. It seems that he has even gotten the first of the Kentucky Resolutions and as that is familiar to most of our readers and quite sufficient for our purpose we will jog his memory by laying it before him.

Resolved, that the several States composing the United States of America, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their general government; but that by compact under the style and title of a constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a general government for special purposes, delegated to that government certain definite powers, reserving each state to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self government; and that whenever the general government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthorized, void, and of no force; that to this compact each state acceded as a state, and is an integral party;—that this government created by this compact, was not made the exclusive judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself; since that would have made its discretion, and not the constitution, the measure of its powers; but that as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress.

What does the writer now have to say? Is he satisfied that Mr. Jefferson went as far, nay farther than Mr. Calhoun has gone? Like some wretched Editors he may deny that Mr. Jefferson penned those resolutions (it is not improbable

that he did so) We will drop the writer by advising him to look a little into the history of the country before he makes assertions which have almost made us doubt his sanity.

In spite of the attempts of the Federal party to discountenance the doctrines of Mr. Calhoun they have been responded to by the Republican party from Maine to Louisiana. We cannot take up a Republican paper which does not applaud Mr. Calhoun for his boldness and independence and for the soundness of his views. It is just as we anticipated. All the old Jeffersonian party admire him now more than ever;—all the old Federal party hate him more. But even these latter are forced to accord to him praise for his independent and fearless course. Those who cannot agree with him yet acknowledge two things—that he is independent and that he is a Republican. They cannot deny that he possesses these qualities. They cannot prevent the people from identifying his principles with those of the old Democratic party, with that party which had Tom Jefferson for its leader, which old John Adams in his insolence threatened to put down with the sword but which put him down at the ballot box. We think it will have the tendency of drawing the old line of demarcation between the two parties which split the country—the Federal and Republican parties. We hope it may do so. The people can then tell their friends from their enemies. At present so many ambitious aspirants have assumed the name of Republican that the people are too easily deceived by them. Just the old line be drawn and their cloven feet will be shown. The Republican party will again display the trophy of victory and we may again see our government administered upon the principles upon which it was formed and may stand forth as a model worthy of imitation by the friends of Republicanism in other parts of the civilized world.

Never were the principles of our government so fairly before the people as now. It is true that those who are in favor of locking them as arenas with which the people had no business have attempted to discountenance and hunt down those who were in favor of the people's rights and who wished the principles upon which they held those rights to be fairly laid open; but their attempts have been in vain. The people know their friends and their true friends and they never will suffer the former to deceive them however artful they may be—however skillfully they may clothe their opinions. We are glad to see such a state of things. The errors in government will be eradicated; the only sovereigns in this country, the people will assume their proper importance; ignorance will be dispelled and the thin gauze of sophistry will not be able to conceal the dangers beneath from the lynx eyes of the people.

We would respectfully invite the attention of our friends, the Farmers and Mechanics to the Proposals of Genl. Green which will be found in another column of our paper. The talents and ability of the Editor and the extreme low price of the proposed publications ought to entitle them to a good support. We should be glad to have it in our power to forward the names of any of our friends for either of them.

We copy a piece into another column of our paper from the Fayetteville Journal which will put an end to the fears which were created in the minds of some last Sunday by the rumors which were circulated about an insurrection in this State. We join in the recommendation of the Editors of the Journal to our brothers of the quill not to splutter so much about nothing. It does more harm than good.

We copy from the Raleigh Register a history of the Southampton massacre which was written by the Post-Master at Jerusalem in the neighborhood of the insurrection.

A negro has been taken up and confined in Baltimore Jail who is suspected to be Gen. Nat, the leader of the Southampton insurgents.

Delegates have been sent to the Anti-Tariff convention from Maine, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia Alabama, and Tennessee.

The Clay Editors are making a desperate effort to push that political desperado upon the people. Do you think they will succeed? About as likely as his new convert Stephen Simpson.

CONVENTION.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Lincoln and its vicinity, pursuant to previous notice on Thursday evening, Sept. 15th inst. Chas. E. Reinhardt was called to the Chair and Jas. T. Alexander and Jas. M. Leonard, appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been announced, Jno. D. Hoke offered the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the people of the county be notified as to the meeting by publishing these proceedings in the Raleigh, Salisbury, Charlotte and Rutherford papers.

CHAS. E. REINHARDT, Chairman.
JAS. T. ALEXANDER, Sec'y.
JAS. M. LEONARD, Sec'y.

BACK-CREEK SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

On Wednesday 14th Sept. 1831, the first anniversary of the Back-Creek Sunday School was celebrated at Back-Creek Church, in this Co. The day was pleasant, a large assembly was convened. Between 10 and 11 o'clock those of the school who were present, about one hundred and sixty in number, went to the end of the avenue south of the meeting house where they were formed in a line (two deep) the male teachers and managers in front, the female teachers next; followed by twelve gentlemen selected to conduct the music, then followed the scholars, the females in front so arranged that the least was before, the males scholars followed in the same order. They marched in this order until the front reached the door of the meeting house, when the teachers and scholars halted and opened to the right and left, so as to give room for the scholars to march through the scholars were then marched into the house and seated, in the order in which they marched. The females on the right of the pulpit the males on the left. The teachers and singers then marched in and were seated on the right and left of the gang-way in front of the pulpit. Divine service was introduced by singing a hymn, and prayer by Rev. A. Y. Lockridge. Mr. J. N. Andrews then rose and delivered an address to the children and youth belonging to the Sunday-School, Rev. W. Hall and A. Y. Lockridge each delivered an appropriate address to the members of Sunday School and all present; service was concluded by singing a hymn and prayer by Rev. W. Hall. Through the whole scene the greatest harmony and decorum prevailed but as there was a number of children between 4 and 10 years old it is nothing more than what justice and good feeling towards this little band, require to say that their conduct was such as not only to do honor to the Sunday-school, but was highly creditable to their teachers, and gratifying to their parents.

The Annual Meeting of the Rowan Bible Society was held at the Presbyterian Church in Salisbury on Tuesday the 6th day of Sept. 1831. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Wm. A. Hall. The Society then organized itself for business.—The Rev. Wm. A. Hall, Vice President, took the chair. The Secretary Mr. C. Fisher being absent, Michael Brown was appointed Sec'y, pro tem. The treasury Mr. T. L. Cowan being absent, Michael Brown was appointed Treas'r, pro tem. The Sec'y then read over the minutes of the last meeting, an address was then delivered by the Rev. Tho's. Epy on the importance of the Bible cause, and a feelingly and forcibly impressed upon the society the many reasons they have for persevering in the cause they have undertaken. Rev. Daniel Gould the agent being present addressed the society at some length in a feeling and impressive manner. On motion.

Resolved, that this Society will use their best exertions to redeem the pledge entered into in March 1830 to raise \$1000 to aid the parent Society in supplying all the destitute families in the U. S. with the Holy Scriptures. There being a deficiency of \$200 (of said pledge) On motion.

Resolved, That a committee consisting of Tho's L. Cowan, Jno. McCulloch, Abel Graham, Jno. Fraley, Rev. Wm. A. Hall, Rev. Mr. Lockridge be, and they are hereby appointed to collect the arrears due to this society and that the treasurer furnish a list to each in their respective congregations.

Resolved, that there be a meeting of this Society at Thysarum on the 24 Wednesday in Nov. next, and that the Rev. Daniel Gould, with the Rev. Wm. A. Hall as his alternate be appointed to deliver a sermon on the occasion.

Resolved, that the next annual meeting of this society be held at 24 Greek Church on the 1st Friday in August 1832 and that the Rev. Henry N. Pharr, with the Rev. Mr. Lockridge as his alternate be appointed to deliver a sermon on the occasion, the society then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

When Col. SAM'L. LENLY, (was chosen) President.
Rev. Wm. A. HALL, Pres.
Rev. Tho's. Epy, Vice Pres.
Gen. THOS. G. POLE, Vice Pres.
GEORGE ANDREWS, Vice Pres.
THOS. L. COWAN, Treasurer.
CHARLES FISHER, Sec'y.
Former Managers continued.
MICHAEL BROWN, Sec'y, pro tem.

ANTI-TARIFF MEETING.

In pursuance of a previous notice, a meeting of the citizens of the town of Fayetteville, was held at the Court House in said town on the 2nd inst.

On motion, John D. Hoke Esq. was unanimously called to the chair, and Dillon Jordan jun. was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman in a few brief and pertinent remarks, explained the object of the meeting.

Louis D. Henry, Esq. after a preliminary address, submitted the following re-

solutions, which were unanimously adopted. Resolved, That we approve of the object of the Anti-Tariff Convention, and of the people, from all parts of the Union, to hold a convention in Philadelphia on the 30th inst. to devise the best constitution of means to secure the repeal or modification of the present Tariff Laws.

Resolved, That we support the present Tariff, as a measure, tending to impose a high tax upon the necessities of life, and heavy burdens upon our foreign commerce, and upon the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country. It affords the monopolist, a powerful weapon against the agriculturist, and the farmer, and impoverishing the latter, an unnecessary, because it is not demanded by the wants of the government, there being an excess of revenue annually in the Federal Treasury—as inadvisable, because many doubt its constitutionality, because it is not indispensable to any great essential interest of the country. Experience having shown that a moderate Tariff of duties, affords a more steady and sure protection to manufactures, than a high Tariff. That the latter promotes frauds upon the Government and the very interest it was designed to protect, and occasions sudden and violent fluctuations in the general market. But above all, because it has engendered a spirit of disaffection to the Federal Union, and seriously threatens its dismemberment.

Resolved, That we value the Union, as we value our individual happiness and the happiness of our families, as we value our civil and religious liberty, as we value the security of our lives, liberty and property, as we value our national independence and the noble sacrifices that achieved it. That we deprecate division as the greatest of all curses that could befall us. That we believe the Free Trade Convention will be able to collect facts and statistical information from all parts of the Union—to present them with such arguments and illustrations in the form of an address to the next Congress of the United States, and to the people at large; as will demonstrate the ruinous effects of the present Tariff, upon the interest and peace of the country. We believe that investigations made by an assembly, to be composed of so much worth and talents, assembled under such high sanctions to ascertain the truth—discarding from their deliberations all party views and local interests, and appearing to the generous impulses of that lofty patriotism which distinguished our northern brethren at the period of the Revolution, will have more weight, than the discussion of this subject in Congress and through the press, which are too generally intermingled with party feelings; and that our northern brethren confiding in the sincerity of our remonstrances, will apply the proper remedy to our grievances, and thereby avert the forbidding calamities of disunion. We therefore instruct our delegates to refrain in the said Convention from discussing any subject which directly or indirectly, may have the remotest allusion to the presidential election, or any other subject of party politics. And we denounce our execration against any attempt to pervert the patriotic purposes of that Convention into unholy elements, far promoting disunion, or siding in any machinations of political parties.

On motion, further resolved, That a Committee consisting of Five be appointed to unite with a committee that may be appointed at a meeting of the citizens of the county expected to be held on Tuesday of our ensuing county court, in appointing six delegates to represent this town and county, at the Anti-Tariff Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 30th inst, and in case any accident should prevent the meeting of the citizens that this committee have full power to appoint the said Delegates.

Whereupon, The following persons viz Louis D. Henry Esq; Dr. Thos. N. Camaren, Joshua Cochran John Huske and Paris Tillinghast, Esq. were appointed a Committee to unite with a Committee of the county, to appoint the said Delegates.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting, be published in the North Carolina Journal and Carolina Observer. The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN D. ECOLES, Chairman.
Dillon Jordan, jun., Secretary.

State of North-Carolina,

SUITY COURT.

August term, 1831.

HENRY G. HAMPTON vs. Nathan H. Moffit; Original attachment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State. Upon motion, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks that the defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Surry at the Court House, in Rockford, on the Second Monday of November next, then and there to plead, or reply, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

625 Test. JNO. WRIGHT, c. c.

PROPOSALS.

For publishing in the City of Washington, two weekly newspapers, (in pamphlet form.) one for the Farmers, and one for the Mechanics.

THE FARMER'S REGISTER.

THE MECHANIC'S REGISTER.

A PORTION of the Daily Times, &c. will be devoted to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. Having the matter in type, we propose to send up two weekly registers, to contain chosen extracts from the best sources of information.—The Farmer's Register—the other The Mechanic's Register. The Farmer's Register will contain agricultural notices, and such other matters common to a newspaper, as will be interesting to that class from whom we derive the staff of life. The Mechanic's Register will contain such general information on Mechanic Arts, as will be interesting to the mechanic, as well as containing valuable acquisitions to the library of that useful and influential class of citizens for whom it is intended. These two publications will contain no advertisements but those connected with agriculture and the mechanic arts. For these works, we ask the especial contributions of those, whose avocations, in life, enable them to give practical and useful information.

The price for these will be one dollar and fifty cents per annum, paid in advance. As this sum cannot be remitted by mail, our publishers are authorized to receive it per express, and the paper will be forwarded by his receipt.

The Editor is willing, where one individual will obtain eight or more volumes, to make a discount of one dollar and twenty cents for each, to forward these papers at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per volume. Each volume to contain fifty two numbers.

The object of both these works will be, to replace acheson's pamphlet within the reach of every citizen; and, at the same time, to make it doubly interesting, by giving important information, asked to the avocations of those for whom it is intended. We admit that it is our desire that they shall find their way to the hands of every honest citizen; and we are resolved to do all in our power to make them worthy of such favor. The Register will contain a due proportion of political matter, and in addition to the valuable information, pertaining to their special objects, which the title designates, it will embody important state papers, in a convenient form for preservation. The public mind has been much excited on the subject, and with a view to embody in a condensed form, an authentic account thereof, the first numbers will contain the correspondence between General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun; which will be followed up by the publication explaining the causes of the dissolution of the late cabinet; thus embodying a mass of interesting history upon that subject, in a pamphlet form. As it is expected that many village and neighborhood clubs will be formed for their circulation, we intend to publish a large edition of the first numbers.

Our subscribers and Agents are respectfully desired to promote the object of this address, and Editors with whom we exchange, are requested to give it an insertion in their respective papers. When they take into consideration the extra expense incurred by us, in furnishing them the report and proceedings of Congress, the request will not appear unreasonable. The favor will be reciprocated if desired.

DUFF GREEN.
Washington City, Aug. 8.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

HUGH QUINN and ANDREW RAMSOUR practicing Thomsonian Physicians, having bought out Doct. A. Reed's shop of Medicines, &c. in partnership have established a shop in Lincoln. On the same lot that Moffitt's store is on and near to said store where a general assortment of the medicines of our System and Patents may be had for the use of such as may patronize us. It may also be understood that we are still as heretofore general practitioners.

QUINN, & RAMSOUR.

Lincolnton, N. C. Sept. 16th 1831.
P. S. H. Q. has taken boarding and a room with J. Reinhardt, Esq. in Lincolnton where he may be enquired for.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the Jail in Rowan County, on the 12 instant, two negro men—one a free negro by the name of Sam Ballou who is stout built, very black, about 28 or 30 years old, speaks broken of the French language;—and the other a slim black fellow very active, belongs to James Huie of this place (Salisbury.) Mr. Huie purchased him in Concord Jail, of Col. Kin-dle as the agent of some man in Alabama, his name is Hardie. The above reward will be paid upon the delivery of said negroes to me, in Salisbury, or by securing them so that I get them—if not both taken Ten Dollars for each one.

F. SLATER, SNG.

POETRY.
The following was sung by the Senior Class at
Harvard College, at the close of the services
held in commemoration:
A KIND FAREWELL TO ALL.
By Robert H. Johnson, of Barnstable, Mass.
We part for ever—no more we meet,
Within this sacred hall;
No more we shall repeat
The words of our farewell.
A kind farewell to all,
A kind farewell to all,
Oh, let us give our parting
One kind farewell to all.
We leave this long familiar ground;
These days of peace are o'er;
No longer here our voices shall sound,
We worship here no more.
A long farewell, &c.
Oh! could we see, when parting
No memories would we part;
When parted so long from land with mind,
And heart and hand with heart;
A long farewell, &c.
Together here we spent these years,
These years that fly so fast;
Together felt the joys and cares,
That decorate the past;
A long farewell, &c.
Our hearts are now engaged with strife,
Our hearts are free and fair;
But we can never meet in life
With hearts that go here.
A long farewell, &c.
In life will many a sorrow keep
The memory of feeling down;
And make a mark on wrinkles deep
Record misfortune's frown.
A long farewell, &c.
When grief shall turn the feeling heart,
When sorrow crush the soul,
These peaceful scenes from which we part
Will ever be memory roll.
A long farewell, &c.
We part for ever—no more we meet,
Within this sacred hall;
No more we shall repeat
The words of our farewell.
A kind farewell to all,
A kind farewell to all,
Oh, let us give our parting
One kind farewell to all.

**Boot & Shoe Shop
REMOVED.**
E. DICKSON,
I WOULD respectfully in-
form his old custom-
ers and the public generally,
that he has removed his shop
to the room two doors above the Apothe-
cary's Shop, and opposite Daniel H. Cross'
Store, where he is now receiving a large
and beautiful assortment of

Northern Leather
out of which he will manufacture Boots,
Shoes, Pumps and all other articles in his
line, on short notice, in his usual superior
style of workmanship. He is, also, re-
ceiving a large and well selected assort-
ment of

Northern Work,
which he will sell low for cash or on a
short credit to punctual customers. He
respectfully invites all to come and exam-
ine his stock, which consists, in part, of
the following articles, viz:

- GENTLEMEN'S BUCK SKIN DRESS BOOTS.**
do. Calf do.
do. Seal do.
do. Morocco do.
do. Dancing Pumps do.
do. Walking do.
do. India Rubber shoes do.
do. Common do.
Ladies' Prunella Boots do.
do. Gaither do.
do. Foxed do.
do. Water-Proof Lasting
Shoes do.
do. do. do. Shoetees.
do. High-heeled Prunella Shoes do.
do. Morocco Walking do.
do. Yellow Prunella Pumps do.
do. Spring heeled do.
do. Clapped Roans do.
do. Leather do.
do. Gaither Shoes do.
Misses Leather Pumps do.
do. do. Welts do.
Boys & Youths Shoes, &c. &c.
The subscriber is

ALSO,
now receiving the following articles which
he will sell low to shoemakers, viz:
Wax Calf Skins,
Lion & Yearlin Seal Skins,
Soal Leather,
White Roan Lining Skins,
Yellow do. do. do.
Heel Ball, Russia Bristles, Square
Alis, Boot Varnish, Shoe-Tacks,
Sprigs for Boot-heels, &c. &c. &c.
All orders from a distance either by mail
or otherwise will be punctually attended to.
All work sold by the subscriber whether
of his own or of Northern manufac-
ture, which will be repaired gratis.
EBENEZER DICKSON.
September 17, 1831. 89tf
N. B. WANTED two or three Journey-
men Shoemakers of steady habits. No
others need apply. E. D.

**SCHUYLER'S
Palace of Fortune**
No. 230 Broadway, where can be seen
American Museum, Marble Building,
NEW-YORK.

WHERE can be sold and paid
prizes of
\$30,000 \$25,000
20,000 15,000
10,000, &c. &c.
Important Intelligence. LIST of Brilliant New York Lotteries
to be drawn in the city of New York for
the summer campaign.
Oct. 5, Class 100 Capitals
\$20,000, \$10,000.

66 No. Lottery—10 drawn ballots.
Tickets \$5.
Packages of 22 tickets cost \$110 00
Warranted to draw 42 50
Oct. 12, Extra 28, Capitals
\$15,000.

60 No. Lottery—10 drawn ballots.
Tickets \$4.
Packages of 20 tickets cost \$80 00
Warranted to draw 34 00
Oct. 19, Extra 29. A good scheme.
86 No. Lottery—6 drawn ballots.
Exactly an even chance for a prize.
Capitals
30,000, 20,000,
10,000.

Tickets \$10.
Packages of 12 tickets cost \$120 00
Warranted to draw 51 00
Oct. 26, 66 No. Lottery—9 drawn
ballots—Capital
\$20,000,
Tickets \$5—lowest prize \$6.
Packages of 22 tickets cost \$110 00
Warranted to draw 42 50
Orders for Tickets in any of the New
York Lotteries, by mail or otherwise, will
receive prompt and confidential attention.
When one or more Tickets are ordered
the postage need not be paid. Those
who prefer it, to save postage, will have
a certificate of the numbers sent by mail,
and the original Tickets will be sealed
up and held subject to the owner's dispo-
sal.—This plan though generally adopted
by my customers, is not done without ex-
press orders.
Bank notes current in any part of the
United States, or the Canadas, will be re-
ceived by me at par for Tickets. Many
of my customers are particular to remit
U. States notes,—this, (although very ac-
ceptable,) is not necessary.
I am authorized to make reference to
the Managers, Messrs. Yates and M'Intyre,
also to many first rate Houses in
New York, Boston, Albany, Charleston, St.
C. Richmond, Va., Fayetteville, N. C.
and Augusta, Geo.

The LOTTERY HERALD is publish-
ed by the subscriber every drawing day.
The Herald contains the official drawing
schemes soon to be drawn, list of Broken
Banks, Prices Current, Reading Matter,
&c. It will be sent gratis if requested,
to all who deal with me. Please ad-
dress
ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER, N. York.

\$25 REWARD.
RAN away from my plantation, in
Rowan county, N. C. on the 10th
instant, a bright mulatto boy, named
Alfred, about twenty five years of age,
five feet eight or nine inches high,
round shouldered, tolerably well built,
straight fine light hair, speaks slow
when spoken to. His clothing is not
recalled. I expect he will alter his
name and try to pass for a free white
person, in order to get to some of the
non-slaveholding States. Any person
who will deliver said boy to me, or
confine him in jail so that I get him
again shall have the above reward.
ALEXANDER SMOOT.
Sept. 12, 1831. 89tf
The Editor of the Knoxville
Register is requested to publish the
above six weeks and forward his ac-
count to this office for payment.

Taken Up and Committed
To the Jail of Iredell County, N. C.
on the 7th inst. a negro boy who says
his name is Isaac, also says he belongs to
Elijah Henley living in Halifax county,
Virginia. Said boy is about 5 feet 2 or
3 inches high, and yellow complexioned.
The owner is requested to come forward,
prove property, pay charges and take him
away. **JOHN WOODS, Jailor.**
September 9th, 1831. 88tf

BLANK DEEDS,
Of every description, neatly Printed, and
kept constantly for sale at this office.

**A Valuable Tract of Land
FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm
containing 400 acres of land lying on
the waters of Back Creek, in this County.
There are about 250 acres of cleared land,
with many valuable improvements upon
it. There is a substantial and convenient
dwelling house, in good repair, with a
first rate barn. The only motive which the
subscriber has in selling his land is a
strong desire to emigrate to the West.
All persons who may wish to purchase
a good productive plantation would do
well to call and see the premises where
the subscriber may be found at any time.
The terms of Sale will be second hand-
ling.
SAMUEL JETON.
Sept. 1st, 1831. 6597

Beef! Beef!
THE SUBSCRIBER
would respectfully
inform the citizens
of this town, that he
will have BEEF in
market, during the
present season, every Monday, Wed-
nesday, and Friday mornings or at
any other time which would suit the
convenience of his friends and custom-
ers. Persons having BEEVES for
sale would do well to apply to the sub-
scriber, as he will pay the most liberal
prices for them, in Cash, at all times.
JOHN I. SHAVER
July 2, 1831. 78tf

Runaway
ON the 10th of September
last, from my plantation in
Jones county, two negroes, one
named WASHINGTON, about
27 years of age, a very bright
mulatto, on one of his hands
there is a scar occasioned by a
gin; he will change his name
and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other
named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30
years of age, very intelligent; he will probably
pass as the servant of Washington, and change
his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given
for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I
can get them.
JAMES LAMAR.
October 16th. 43tf
The Georgian, Savannah: the Tele-
scope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enqui-
rer, are requested to publish the above weekly
until forbid, and then forward their accounts to
J. LAMAR.

THE subscriber takes this
method of informing her
customers and the public, that
he continues to entertain Boarders,
and travellers at the Establishment,
heretofore, occupied by Col. Isaac Cra-
ton, in Rutherfordton; Several addi-
tional spacious rooms have been lately
fitted up, which will enable her to
make comfortable, during their stay,
such private families as may think
proper to call on her, to spend the
Summer months. 1290
E. B. CRATON.
Rutherfordton, June 16, 1831.

Committed,
To the Jail of Lincoln County on
the 29th of June 1831, a Negro
fellow about 35 years of age, dark
complexioned, and well formed, five feet
eight inches high. He calls himself Jesse-
see, he says he belongs to Sampson
Meeneer, in the state of Alabama and
made his escape from John Patterson
when on his way to his master, he
says he formerly belonged to Robert
Kimmins in Guilford County in this
State. The owner is requested to come
forward prove property, pay charges,
and take him away. 84tf
JACOB REINHARDT, Jailor.

The Tennessee Spinster.
THE subscriber still continues to
make the above Machines and
keeps a supply constantly on hand
which he will sell low for cash or on
credit to punctual dealers. He like-
wise intends to keep on hand a good
supply of COTTON GINS, and he
will also repair the same to order.
72tf **E. P. MITCHELL.**
Salisbury, May 21st.

TO GOLD MINERS.
The subscriber would respectfully inform
those engaged in the Gold Mining busi-
ness, that he has now on hand Eight Es-
trated bed stones of a superior grit, and
well cut for the gold mining business
which he will sell on reasonable terms.
N. B. The Subscriber will keep con-
stantly on hand a few Estrated Bed stones
of the usual size, that those wishing can
be supplied at the shortest notice.
87tf **E. E. PHILLIPS.**
Sept. 2nd 1831.

The Editors of the Miners and Farmers
Journal, will please give the above four
insertions and forward their account to
this office.

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber is desirous to pur-
chase a number of NEGROES
without any limit during the next
twelve months. Any person having
such property for sale would do well
to apply to the subscriber before they
make a sale, for they may rest assured
that he will pay the most liberal prices
in CASH. **JAMES HUIE.**
N. B. All letters addressed to the
subscriber will be attended to as punc-
tually, as if application was made in
person. In his absence **ROBERT**
HUIE will attend to the business,
or in his absence Mr. REEVES,
the Post-Master, will, who is author-
ized to make purchases at all times.
Salisbury, May 21. 73tf

Female Seminary.

SALISBURY, N. C.
THE exercises of this Institution will com-
mence on the first day of October. The
course of instruction will include Spelling, Rea-
ding, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar,
Geography with the use of the Globes, Astrono-
my, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, History, Rhet-
oric, Logic and moral Philosophy, Needlework,
Drawing, Painting, and music. The price of
 tuition per session (five months) will be \$10.
50 Drawing, and Painting \$10, Music 20 dollars,
paid in advance. Principal
83tf **BENJAMIN COTTRILL.**

**Cabinet Making
BUSINESS.**

THE Subscriber, respectfully, informs the
inhabitants of Salisbury and its vicinity, that
he has commenced the above line of business,
in the house one door below Mr. Murphy's
Store which was formerly occupied by Mr.
Torrence as a Store room, where he is pre-
pared to do all kinds of work in the above line,
viz: making
Sideboards, Bureaus,
Dining, Breakfast & Larder working Tables,
Secretaries, and Writing Desks,
Candle Stands, Work Stands,
Bedsteads, Cases &c. &c.
His work will be done with neatness, durability
and despatch; His materials shall be of the
best quality and his work executed in a fashion-
able and elegant style and on lower prices than
any shop in the place. The subscriber solicits
the patronage of the public and hopes he may
merit it.
August 22nd, 1831. 86tf
N. B. Walnut, Cherry, and pine plank
and all kinds of country produce will be taken in
part payment for work. D. W.

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscribers are anxious to pur-
chase ONE HUNDRED negroes
both male and female from THIRTEEN
to TWENTY FOUR years of age, for
whom they will pay the CASH.
JAMES I. LONG,
RICH D. W. LONG,
THOS. MULL, Jr.
May 22d 1831. 6mt99
N. B. Application can be made in the
firm in person or by letter addressed to
JAMES I. LONG & Co. SALISBURY N. C.,
which will be promptly attended to

BEEF IN MARKET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs
the citizens of Salisbury and the
public generally that he now has and
intends hereafter to have good beef
which he will have in market every
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday
mornings. His beef is as good as
that of any of his brethren and he is
determined to sell it as cheap. He
will pay the highest cash prices for
good mountain beeves, at any time.
85tf **CHARLES L. BOWERS.**

Medical College
OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Course of Lectures in this In-
stitution, will commence on the
Second Monday in November.
Anatomy—John E. Holbrook, M. D.
Institutes and practice of Medicine, S. Henry Di-
ckson, M. D.
Midwifery and the Diseases of Women T. G. Prioleau
and Children. M. D.
Chemistry and Materia Medica—Edmund Ravenel,
Pharmacy, M. D.
Materia Medica—Hrv R. Frost, MD
Pathological and Sur- gical Anatomy,
Demonstrator of } John Bellinger,
Anatomy, M. D.
EDMOND RAVENEL, Dean.
The Cheraw Republican, York-
ville Pioneer, and Columbia Teles-
cope, S. C. Augusta Chronicle, Ga.;
Western Carolinian, N. C.; Kentucky
Gazette, Ky.; Mobile Register, Al.;
Louisiana Advertiser, N. O.; Florida
Herald, Florida; and Nashville Re-
publican, are requested to insert the
above advertisement once a week until
the first Monday in November next,
and send their bills to the Dean of the
Faculty.
August 26th, 7.95

DISOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore exist-
ing under the firm of Crawford
& Gaither, is this day dissolved by
mutual consent. All those indebted
to said Firm are requested to come
forward and make settlement before
the 1st day of October next, lest they
be under the disagreeable necessity of
urging payment.
NEWTON CRAWFORD,
WILLIE GAITHER.
4492
White Plains, August 1, 1831.
The business will be continued by
both of them, until the former is set-
tled.
M. CRAWFORD,
W. GAITHER.

Lost or Mislaid

THE first volume of Ascoug's
Shakespeare. The volume is
well bound and has green edges: No
name is recollected to have been writ-
ten in it. Any person having such a
book would confer a favor on the
owner by returning it to this office. 89
JACOB SHUFORD entered a bright
sorrel horse, 14 hands and three
inches high, snout all round with old
shoes, a small star in his forehead,
with a white spot on his right thigh,
seven or eight years old and valued at
\$40. **JOHN WILFONG, Ranger.**
North Carolina, } August 1, 1831.
Lincoln county. } 2190P

Notice.

TAKEN up and Committed to Jail,
in Rowan County on the 10th day
of Sept. 1831, a negro man who says
his name is **DEMPS**, and belongs to
Mr. Banks a speculator, living in Tusca-
loosa, left him in S. C. about one
month since.—Said boy is about 30
years of age, black complexion, stout
built and very likely—says he was
bought in Perquimans County N. C.
by said Banks, of John Wood. The
owner is requested to prove property,
pay charges and take him away.
89tf **F. SLATER, Shff.**
Salisbury, 12th Sept. 1831.

Notice.

TAKEN up and Committed to Jail,
in Rowan County on the 13th day
of Sept. 1831, a negro man who says
he is a runaway, calls his name **RO-**
BERT, and says he belongs to Wil-
liam Blakeney, of Chesterfield District
S. C. Said boy is about 25 or 6 years
of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, black
complexion and stout built; says he
left home about 5 days since. The
owner is requested to prove property,
pay charges and take him away.
Salisbury 4th Sept. 1831.
89tf **F. SLATER, Shff.**

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the
Jail of Rowan County, on the 13th
Sept. 1831; a negro man who says he
is a runaway, calls his name **George**,
and says he belongs to John Blake-
ney Chesterfield District, S. C.; said
boy is about 23 or 4 years of age, 5
feet 7 inches, high, black complexion,
says he left home about 5 days since.
The owner is requested to prove prop-
erty, pay charges and take him away.
Salisbury 14th Sept. 1831.
89tf **F. SLATER, Shff.**

MY HOUSE, (the Post
office) on the Cross
street a few yards north-west
of the Court-House, in Lin-
coln, N. C. is again opened for the
reception of Travellers and Boarders.
The stables are extensive, roomy and dry;
grain and provender of the best, plenti-
ful, and served by good hostlers. The
house has many comfortable rooms, serves
a good table and refreshments; and the
proprietor and his family will omit no
thing in their power to make it most
quiet and agreeable. 63tf
B. D. ROUNSAVILLE.

For Sale.

Two hundred pounds of first rate
Northern Hops. Enquire at this
Office. 86tf
WAGGONERS,
Driving to Fayetteville.
WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at
the Wagon Yard, where every con-
venience is provided for Man and Horse, to make
them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25
cents a day and night, for the privilege of the
Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and
shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocers
and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confection-
ary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers,
in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable
style.—Fayetteville April, 1st 1829. 11

JOB PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH
AT THIS OFFICE.